

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA DIRECTORY

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, &c., &c.,
1896.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
This is the
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE,
and will be found useful to all in advance
on proceeding years both in fulness and accuracy
of information.
The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the
ports and cities of the Far East, from Peking to
Vladivostok, and all European ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted
with the best English Machinery, embodying
the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and
the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in
this Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated
Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship of Hongkong, prices, and
the full amount allowed for Freight and
Emphases when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus will
receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SEETZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of containing
Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1896.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Over communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to The Editor, The Daily Press,
Correspondents should forward their names and
communications addressed to the Editor, not
for publication, but as evidence of truth.
All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

To correspondents' communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be
sent before 10 a.m. on the day of publication. After that
the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telephone Address: Press—433, C. C. 11.
D. D. 20. Telephone 35.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12th, 1896.

THE recent death in Victoria Gaol of a man
who had been subjected to corporal punishment
may possibly be used by the opponents of
flogging as an "awful example." Locally,
where the facts are known and correctly
appreciated, it would be difficult to create
much excitement in the matter, but at home
it may be otherwise, and to prevent mis-
apprehension stress should be laid upon the
fact that the man died not directly from
blood-poisoning, an accident which may
under certain conditions follow upon any
abrasion of the skin, however slight. The
late Mr. Louniey, the Belgian Minister
to China, died the other day from blood-
poisoning following upon a scratch while
suffering from a boil. We believe we are
correct in saying, too, that deaths from blood
poisoning have taken place with mosquito
bites as the remote cause, as in the Gaol case
the flogging was the remote cause. Whether
the man was in a fit state to receive a
flogging and whether he received proper
medical attention after its administration are
questions on which some inquiry may be
deemed desirable, though there appears no
prima facie reason why the discretion or
watchfulness of the medical officers should
be called in question; but the case has no
bearing whatever on the question of the
advisability or otherwise of using corporal
punishment as a means of maintaining
discipline in the gaol.

But though the flogging in the case
under notice was only a remote and not the
proximate cause of death, the circumstances
are likely to lead to a re-opening of
the whole question of flogging. This was
discussed at a meeting some seventeen
or eighteen years ago, but there is
no reason why it should not be reopened
and the judgment then arrived at
reviewed if it be found misgiving.

Our own part, however, we do not see how
discipline is to be maintained amongst five
hundred hardened criminals without the use
of corporal punishment, unless by the adop-
tion of means which may possibly prove
more dangerous to health, as, for instance,
starving recalcitrant prisoners into submis-
sion. A man who has been on reduced diet
for some time naturally becomes somewhat
reduced and it is conceivable that turning
him on to hard labour again while in that
condition might lead to permanent though
possibly for a time obscure injury to health,
whereas a flogging, properly administered,
leaves no ill effects as the direct consequence,
though of course it breaks the skin and so
exposes the sufferer to the dangers every-

one injures who sustains an abrasion.
When such consequences ensue, however,
they must be regarded as an accident, as
much as the contraction of a contagious
disease by a smoker through holding in his
lips a cigar carrying the infection from the
man who made it. A case of that kind was
recorded in the Customs Medical Reports a
few years ago, if we remember rightly, but
no one would think of saying that the un-
fortunate sufferer in that case contracted the
disease by smoking.

It has not been found expedient to abol-
ish flogging as a punishment for gaol
offences in England, and the general opinion
in Hongkong, we believe, is that it is desir-
able to maintain it here. Even the late Sir
JOHN FORBES KENNES, strongly opposed as
he was to flogging as a form of punishment
to which criminals should be sentenced by
the Courts, did not go so far as to propose
its abolition as a means of preserving disci-
pline in the gaol. We take it, however, that
everyone would be glad to see flogging totally
abolished if any efficient substitute could be
found for it, or if it could be shown that
the punishment fails to effect this purpose
for which it is intended.

On this point we have pleasure in refer-
ring the opponents of flogging to a passage
in a contemporary which may possibly
suggest to them some points they may
use in argument. Writing on the *Ides*
says:—"We find the deterrent result of a
"wound greatest in the civilised white man,
"and broadly speaking, least in the yellow,
"brown, and black races, taking that order
"in the scale of sensibility between the two."
The ingenuity which has evolved the hor-
rible tortures inflicted upon Chinese cri-
minals [in China] is neither more nor less
"than the deliberate endeavour to get ahead
"of the insensibility to bodily pain for which
"the yellow man is so remarkable." Sur-
geons who have operated upon Chinese
patients also speak of their comparative in-
sensitivity to pain and of how they can
stand operations without chloroform, under
which a white man would almost surely
succumb. It may be argued that the Chi-
nese are so insensible to bodily pain it is a
mistaken policy to try to reach their feel-
ings through their skin, and if some better
way can be suggested, well and good.

It is to be hoped, however, that we will
have no maulin sentiment introduced into
the discussion. Prisoners are not sent to
gaol to enjoy a holiday or to be coddled
up, though as a matter of fact when they
get there they are uncommonly well off,
receiving first class board and lodging, while
the tasks they are called upon to do fall
far short of the amount of labour an
honest coolie has to perform in order to earn
his livelihood; but some of them are so
averse to work that they decline to per-
form even the slight tasks allotted them,
and on these, and on refractory prisoners in
general, it is necessary that punishment
should be inflicted, as a means of reducing
them to obedience and maintaining discipline.
The choice seems to lie between flogging
and semi-starvation, and of these flogging
seems to be the more humane and probably
the more effective. It may be that a Chi-
nese man does not feel or dread a flogging
as much as a European would, but the difference
is only one of degree, and the prisoners
in Victoria Gaol have after all a wholesome
aversion to the rattan.

The C. P. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived
at Vancouver on Wednesday afternoon.

There were six cases of plague yesterday, five
being from the city and one from Kowloon.

The E. & A. chartered steamer *Orion*, from
Australia, left Port Darwin on the 9th inst. for
this port.

At Penang the experiment of placing the
"rattans" in the building at the stands, so
that the pulleys are forced to go out by turn
and so prevent rubbing at passengers, has been
tried opposite the landing stage and is said to
work very successfully.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allee Memorial
and Netherland Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donations to the
funds of the Hospital:—
By Mr. R. B. Bishop, D.D., £25.
By Mr. C. K. K. 15.

The Royal Pacific Navigation Company of
Netherlands-India has sold one of its steamers,
the *Stedero*, to the Japanese Government for
ninety thousand guilders. The Company has a
new steamer, the *Oudehoorn*, in readiness in
Holland for the packet service in Netherlands-
India.

A promising pair of goldfish in Western
Australia, we read, appears to be Hongkong,
where the digging settlements are in a very
active condition, and the claims are reported to
be most promising. Eighty-one acres have
been panned out at Hongkong, and there are
various claims known as the Hongkong, Poo-
chow, Peking, Shanghai, and other Mongolian
titles.

The sum of £24,000,000 was paid over at noon
on the 8th May by the Council of the
Chinese Legation to the representative of the
Japanese Legation, the Hon. Mr. Tani, in
presence of the Japanese and Chinese Govern-
ment. The above amount is the second instal-
ment of the loan indemnity, and some other
sums due from the Chinese to the Japanese
Government.

Householders were doubtless well pleased
yesterday when the full supply of water was
restored after a period of annoying, but
necessary, interruption. The rainy season has
apparently now commenced in red autumn,
and the reservoirs have received an abun-
dant feed during the last few days. The
total registered rainfall from June 2nd to June
11th inclusive being 7.91 inches. The heaviest
fall of rain was recorded on June 10th, when
2.85 inches fell.

Meers, Christie, Manson, and Woods on the
8th May sold some old Chinese porcelain
from the collection of the late Seymour Russell
Duke of Devonshire. The principal pieces
were the following:—A pair of vases
of famille verte, decorated with fine dragon
rocks, pumas, bamboo, and birds, nearly 12in.
high—175 guineas; a pair of bronze incense
burners, decorated with figures of dragons,
dragons, and children, animals, flowers, &c., 12in.
high—20 guineas; a cylindrical vase with three
panels of rich coral colour, and dragons in
grisaille, 10in. high—25 guineas; a pair of beakers
with petals-shaped ornaments on the neck and
base, with flowers in colours on a green ground,
the centre is of brilliant colour, 3in. high—
10 guineas; a vase of nearly similar design
with petals-shaped ornaments with chrysanthemums
in green on a coral-colour ground, 11in.—105
guineas; a pair of old Nankin open-piped
bottles with shaped handles, painted with
dragons, 10in. high—20 guineas; and a large
orange jar, and cover of the same, with leaf-
shaped panels on the neck—24 guineas.

Reverend Charles L. O'Leary, holding the
rank of Major-General in the British Army,
was in Hongkong on the 27th May. This
visit, which is to be the flag-
ship of the second-in-command on the China
Station, was, it is said, the first time he
has been in Hongkong since 1884.

The following appears in the *Times* of the
8th May:—"It is expected that the *Cear* will
be present at the banquet to be given at the
Embassy during the coronation festivities in
St. Petersburg. While bells and musical
performances will be given at the French and
Danish, this is the only dinner given by the
representative of a foreign nation to be in-
cluded in the official programme. The *Cear*,
honouring St. Petersburg a special honour for
Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador.

The friction between the Straits Government
and the Municipalities continues. A special
meeting of the Municipal Council was held
on the 28th May to pass Supplementary Budget
No. 2 of 1896, which included provision for
payments arising from the Municipal Council
Secretariat. While the Council (Mr. Halliday,
Mayor) gave the Council the Municipalities
stating that by their laws on the subject of pay-
ment on leave were *ad hoc*, and maintaining
that the Commission was only a great
Halter leave on condition of his not mak-
ing a claim on the Municipality. The Presi-
dent (Mr. J. J. Kennedy) said that these
by-laws were not *ad hoc*, and urged that
the Commission should be satisfied with the
Commissioners' decision on that point. The Presi-
dent further said that the Commissioners had
through their by-laws made a contract with
their employees, and *ad hoc* or *pro tempore*
could not be withdrawn. The Secretary had
been given his leave on the terms on which it
was due to him, and he therefore moved that
Supplementary Budget No. 2 amounting to
£1,600 be passed and forwarded to the Com-
missioners for their consideration. Mr. Adamson,
in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the
insulting nature of the Colonial Secretary's
letter, and pointed out that the by-laws
were not *ad hoc*, but were established and
sanctioned by the previous Government. Mr.
Horgan declared that the Government desired
the Commissioners to break their word with
their Secretary, and intimated that he
would be prepared to establish a surplus for
future demands on the Municipal purse. After
Messrs. Gibson and Chen Bok had spoken in
favour of the motion, it was carried unanimously.

THE "KWANGLEE" ASHORE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS".]

SHANGHAI, 11th June, 10.3 p.m.

The *Kwanglee*, outward bound, struck a rock
off Chusan and was beached on Parker Island.
The forehold is full of water. Assistance has
been sent.

The *Kwanglee*, inward bound, also struck,
but arrived at night.

[The *Kwanglee* is a China Merchants steamer
on the Shanghai-Hongkong route. She left
Hongkong for Tientsin and Chifoo on the 2nd
June, and would be on her return trip from the
Northern ports to Shanghai when the accident
occurred.]

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS".]

LONDON, 9th June.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN
EXPEDITION.

Sir Thomas Hicks-Baugh stated in the House
of Commons that the Government was consider-
ing whether it would invite Parliament to aid
the Egyptian Government; and that there was
every hope of the decision of the Mixed Tribunal
being reversed.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE
DERIVIS.

The Derivis have suffered a further defeat
at Suakin, which position the Egyptians now
occupy.

SUPREME COURT.

11th June.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARBONNETT
(CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. T. SERGEANT
SMITH (ACTING PRINCE JUDGE).

LAM SHING LEE, LEONARD AFFLAVES.

The appellants, who are the Man Fuk Com-
pany, the opium farmers, sought to set aside
the decision of Mr. T. Sergeant Smith, after
the case had been argued before him on the
13th June, 1896, for unlawfully morning
opium between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. on the
16th June, 1896, without permission.

Mr. J. J. Francis Q.C. (instructed by Mr.
H. E. Deane), for the appellants, said that
Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. John-
son, Crown Solicitor) appeared for the respondent.

The case has been argued both in the Appeal
Court and the Police Court on two or three
occasions. In the Police Court the case was
heard by the Police Court, before Hon.
H. E. Deane, with unlawfully morning four
cans of opium between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.
on the 16th June, 1896.

The appellants sought to set aside the decision
of the Police Court, and the appellants sought
to set aside the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

The Crown appealed against the decision, which
the higher court upheld. The opium farmers
sought to set aside the decision of the Police
Court, and the appellants sought to set aside
the decision of the Police Court.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [1294]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon of the 10th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1896. [1870]

STEAMSHIP "MELBOURNE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, and other ports, are hereby informed that their Goods and Valuable are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon of the 10th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1896. [1870]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBO, ANTWERP, AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA RICKMERS"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and no Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 10th inst. will be subject to sale.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon of the 10th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1896. [1870]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and no Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 10th inst. will be subject to sale.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon of the 10th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1896. [1870]

VESSLS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMOA."

Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of 8 p.m. previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FOCHOW."

Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of 8 p.m. previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FOCHOW."

Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of 8 p.m. previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FOCHOW."

Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of 8 p.m. previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FOCHOW."

Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of 8 p.m. previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FOCHOW."

Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of 8 p.m. previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FOCHOW."

Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of 8 p.m. previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FOCHOW."

Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of 8 p.m. previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAYETTE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

VESSLS ON THE BERTH

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA."

Captain R. Cox, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [1870]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SINGAPORE AND KUDAT.

THE Steamship

"MEMNON."

Captain B. Branch, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"MACDUFF."

Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHIEFOO, AND NEWCHANG.

THE Steamship

"HUNAN."

Captain Frazier, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1896. [1870]

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"GERES."

Captain Boreau, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. [1870]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND, PORTS SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"WHAMPOA."

Captain Newcomb, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1896. [1870]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, June 20, 1896, at Noon.

PERU (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, July 12, 1896, at Daylight.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, August 6, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), FRIDAY, August 13, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, August 20, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, August 27, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), MONDAY, September 3, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, September 10, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, September 24, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), FRIDAY, October 1, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, October 8, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, October 15, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), MONDAY, October 22, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, October 29, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, November 12, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), FRIDAY, November 19, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, November 26, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, December 3, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), MONDAY, December 10, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, December 17, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, December 24, 1896, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, January 1, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), FRIDAY, January 8, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, January 15, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, January 22, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), MONDAY, January 29, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, February 5, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, February 19, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), FRIDAY, February 26, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, March 5, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, March 12, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), MONDAY, March 19, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, March 26, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, April 9, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), FRIDAY, April 16, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, April 23, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, April 30, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), MONDAY, May 7, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, May 14, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, May 28, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), FRIDAY, June 4, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, June 11, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, June 18, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), MONDAY, June 25, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, July 2, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, July 16, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), FRIDAY, July 23, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SATURDAY, July 30, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), SUNDAY, August 6, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), MONDAY, August 13, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, August 20, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1897, at Noon.

CHINA (via Nagasaki), THURSDAY, September 3, 1